THE STATE CAPITAL.

Solution of the Rapid Transit Question.

Genet's Viaduct Railway the Plan to be Agreed Upon.

Proposed Repeal of the Madison Avenue Extension Act.

Extension of the Second Avenue Railway.

The Croton Mains to be Extended to Blackwell's and Ward's Islands.

ALBANY, March 9, 1871. A plan of rapid transit has been finally agreed upon by the legislative powers that be. Both houses of late become so pestered with all sorts of friends of the much desired object had alest given up all hope of accomplishing any good whatever, when Mr. Tweed determined to bring ags to a crisis, cost what it might. Every man who has been here with a "new and improved plan," which could'nt by any human overground or anderground possibility be equalled by any other, has always been told by the "Bosa" beforehand that the Legislature would endorse any feasible plain which would be backed up by sufficient capital beferehand to guarantee it being carried out. Only a week or two ago an "inventor" of a patent method of shooting people from one end of the island to the other with somewhat less rapidity than that of the lightning flash, gave very good proof that capitalstand by him; but his plan, among other things.

A SURFACE ROUTE ON BROADWAY. The Broadway feature was enough for Tweed. "As long as I can help it," said he to the inthere will never be a surface railroad on Freadway." This finished what some then considered the most feasible plan yet exhibited in prite to the magnates, until that east and west side road, fathered by Genet, made its appearance and at once won considerable favor. However, as it was only one of many plans, with a good deal that was good of a few and a good deal that was bad of ther plans engrafted into it, it was not deemed exactly satisfactory, and at the suggestion of the " it was decided this week to settle the rapid transit question in a grand council or war of the charitains. The result of the council's labors has been a very claborate plan which is set forth in a blit introduced by Mr. Genet this morning. The following is the bill in full:—

Act to INCORPORATE THE VIADUCT RAILWAY SEPANY FOR THE PURPOSE OF THEVIDING RAPID LANSIT FIRMOUGH THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE SMALENT COUNTIES, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTRICTION AND OTHER TON THE RAIL WAYS. SEPENDED TO THE SALE OF NEW YORK, represented in Senural Senant Country, de page 18 and 18 follows:

pictor in the execution of his duty, as such, with his agents rout assistants, to enter or pass through the same or any powition thereof on foot or in any other way that in the proper cars of this corporation projected for that purpose, without the consent of said orporatio, in under the penalty of fifty dollars for each afforce, to, be recovered by this corporation. And the Mayor, Aldermen, Commonatty and the others of the city of New York are here, by prohibited from giving any permission to any other pera, in, body or corporation to do any of the acts or things itemly alternatively authorized, or to hinder, deany or emission to any other perby authorized, or to hinder, deany or emission to things thereby authorized, or to hinder, deany or emission to do the dollar to the said or the s At a meeting of the joint Hairead Committee this afternoon Mr. Coloman and his assistant, who had been sent by the committee to be been reported that in running from this city to New York the average time lost hi making stops at all stations was one minute and this two seconds. This test was suggested by one of the witnesses giving it as his opinion that the time lost would be equal to eight minutes.

The committee agreed with Superintendent Pier-

twenty inches in width; but the said corporation shall not compelled to permit passengers to stand in such cars, or allow more than one passenger to occupy an each carbon control of the course of and eight o'clock in the morning shall have staced to same at least two special cars, each capable of each least forty-eight passengers for the accommodation of an ann and others desiring to fravel to and from their work, no fare shall be charged in such special cars exceeding cents for any distance between the fermin. And said eporation shall be compelled to admit to all such special cars are continued any passenger who has paid his fare even after all seats filled, whenever necessary for the convenience of the published, whenever necessary for the convenience of the published. In the said corporation shall have subscriptions its stock to the amount of \$50,000,000 before the construction of said viduots and railways at communo, and one yet feath viduots and railways at communo, and one yet feath viduots and railways at communo, and one yet feath viduots and railways at communo, and one yet feath viduots and railways at communo, and one yet feath viduots and railways at communo, and one yet feath viduots and railways at communo, and one yet feath viduots and railways at communo, and one yet and the said viduots and railways at communo, and one yet and the control of the c

any passenger who has paid his fare even after all seats are filled, whenever necessary for the convenience of the public. Sec. 10. The said corporation shall have subscriptions to its stock to the amount of \$3,000,000 before the construction of said via tuets and railways is commenced, and one year from the peasage of this act, within which to compete said via duets and railways to Forty-second street, and they ears to complete the same to the Hariem river, necessary and unavoidable delays from the pendancy of legal proceedings against gaid corporation excepted, and no emission to compete the same to the Hariem river, necessary and unavoidable delays from the pendancy of legal proceedings against gaid corporation excepted, and no emission to compete the same to the Hariem river, necessary and unavoidable delays from the pendancy of legal proceedings against gaid corporation excepted, and no emission to compete the said to the s

inston had been included and mentioned in section four of this act.

Sr.G. 13. For the proper equalization of interests of shareholders who may subacribe and pay moneys at different times, and for equitable adjustment of the profits upon the stock and bone's subacribed and paid to advance the interests of said viaduct railways or its branches respectively, the directors of the corporation hereby created may cause to be the separate set of books of accounts for each of said railways or branches, and also issue stock, bonds, surje or other evidences of indebtedness and ownership by or in each or either of said railways or branches separately, and said directors shall also have power to issue to shareholders, from time to time, as they may pay instantents on the stock subscribed by them, such payments payable out of the earnings of said railways or branches respectively, and it shall be lawful for said directors to issue and sell bonds denominated "Income Bonds," secured by and payable with interest thereon from the income of the said railways or branches respectively.

SEC, 14. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD EXTENSION.

THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD EXTENSION. Mr. Irving introduced a bill to-day authorizing he Second Avenue Railroad Company to extend their double track in Second avenue by constructing an additional track at Twenty-third street and cond avenue through and along Second avenue to Houston street, thence through and along Houston street with single track to Forsyth street, thence through and along the latter street with single track to connect with the present track of the company at the corner of Grand street and Forsyth, and thence to Chrystic street; also commencing at the corner of See and avenue and Houston street with single track through and along Houston to connect with the present track of the company at the corner of Houston street and First avenue, thence with an additional track through and along First avenue to Twenty-third street, thence with a double track through and along First avenue to the Hariem river and through and along 120th street from First to Third avenue, with an additional track through and along Twenty-third street to Second avenue to connect with their present track; also a double track from the First avenue through and along Sixty-third street to a point 200 feet distant from Third avenue; also a double track through and along Sixty-third street to a point 200 feet distant from Third avenue; also a double track from Second avenue to the East river; also to continue their single track in Allen street from Grand through and along Division street to Division, thence through and along Division street to Connect with their present track in Chatham square, and an additional track through and along Grand street from He westerly track in Chatham square, across the square to New Bowery to Madson street, and along the latter to Chambers street is a point for lest distant from the easterly side of Broadway, returning with single track through and along Citat and Pearl street, and thence through and along Citat and Pearl street, and thence through and along Citat and Pearl street, and thence through and along Citat and Pearl street, and thence through and along Citat Houston street, thence through and along Houston street with single track to Forsyth street, thence

and Pearl street, and thence through and along Chatham street to Division; also a double track from and connecting with the track of the company at the function of Second avonue and Stuyvesant and Tenth streets; thence through and along Stuyvesant street across Third avenue, lighth street and Fourth avenue to Astor place, and thence through and along Astor place to the easterly side of Broadway, together wha all necessary turnout side track switches and connections for the convenient operating and making of said road, one of the provisions of the bill gives the company the power to lease their road or consolidate it with any other historical with it, and to carry freight on any part of the route above Twenty-third street. In consideration of the grant the company is to pay five percent of its net earnings into the city treasury. cent of its not earnings into the city treasury.

It will be seen at a giance that this bill, while it
may afford great accommodations to the travelling
public, who have become heartily tired of the single
trace route of the econd avenue road, that it will
take considerable patronage away from the Third
avenue company in many places along the route
where it cuts directly into that road. That there
will be a lively squabble ever the measure there can
be but thile doubt; for the Third avenue will not, it
is believed, tamely submit to being shorn of any part
of its present.

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of its present

directly or indirectly. The privileges granted by the bull to the Second avenue road are very great, but I understand the measure is strongly backed and will get through all right, even though it should get a little scorched in doing so. Irving evidently thought, while his hand was in the ratiroad business, he might as well not do things by halves; so the bull just referred to had no sconer got the preper reference than he introduced another one, which will certainly have no pleasant effect upon

incomposed was considered to be considered to the west stage of the st

Mr. Hardenburgh in the Senate to day presented two tells relating to the canals. One of the bills appropriates the following for salaries for the fiscal year.

Mr. Hardenburgh in the Senate to day presented two usits relating to the canals. One of the bills appropriates the following for salaries for the fiscal years—
For salaries, travelling expenses and clerical hire of the Communicationers, \$10,800; for cierk, \$1,500; engineer and surveyor, \$2,700; superintendents of repairs, salaries, expenses, &c., \$40,000; for canal appraisers, ciercal bire in auditor's department, \$10,000; for salaries, expenses, &c., \$40,000; for salaries, \$10,000; for salaries and compensation of engineers employed on canals, \$24,000; for salaries, &c., of collectors of toils, clerks, weightnasters, and assistants, &c., \$110,000; for fineldental expenses and indications of the salaries and compensation of Rire and Changonian Canal fund and Canal clebt sinking fund, \$60,000; for the payment of expenses of ordinary repairs of compreted canals and the sums becoming die to the contractors for repairs, \$1,000; to the eastern division of the canal, \$40,000; to the middle division, \$800,000, and western division, \$800,000. The other inti makes appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest on the canal debt commencing October 1, 1871, as follows:—For payment of the interest in coin and reimbursements of the principal and interest on the extinguishment of the interest in coin and reimbursements of the principal of the toans for the entargement and completion of the canals, \$2,340,000; to pay the general find to defray the expenses of State government, \$200,000; to pay interest in coin on canal cent from the entarge under \$75,000; to pay the Interest in coin on the sum of \$7,000; to pay the Interest in coin on the sum of \$7,000; to pay the Interest in coin on the sum of \$7,000; to pay the Interest in coin on the sum of \$7,000; to pay the Interest in coin on the sum of \$7,000; to pay the Interest in coin on the sum of \$7,000; to pay the Interest in coin on the sum of \$7,000; to pay the Interest in coin on the sum of \$7,000; to pay the Interest in coin on the sum of \$7,000; to pay the Inte

son to close all testiment on Tuesday next, when the next meeting will be held.

THE EXTRIBUTION OF MADISON AVENUE,
Senator Tweed, from the Committee on Municipal Amairs, reported a tail to repeat the act of 1870 authorizing the extension of Madison avenue; and on his motion, after maining that the bill was asked for by many property owners, the bit was passed.

The Kings county delegation met this afternoon to consider like Police bill referred to them by the Assembly. Mr. Jacobs was appointed chairman. Senators Murphy and Pierce expressed themselves as opp sed to any but increasing the pay of the police. A long direction follower, Messry, Jacobs and Roche inmissing on the amendments they had supported and carried in the Assembly; out the majority, with an occasional scattering vote, missisted on no increase, and the bill was ordered to be reported without the amendments.

THE COAL CONSPIRACY.

Bill Before the Pennsylvania Legislature Regulating Railroad Preight Charges on

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1871. In the House the bill to regulate transportation of

coal was considered. The first section prohibits any charge for transportation of coal of more than fifteen mills per mile per ton of 2,240 pounds on grades not over twentyeight feet to the mile, and not more than eighteen milis per ton per mile on grades above twenty-eight mills per ton per mile on grades above twenty-eight feet to the mile. An additional allowance may be made of two mills extra per ion per mile on distances less than fifty miles, and two cents per ton for branching at loading and shipping points. The second section requires companies to transport coal from all collectes on their line. The third section requires them to supply a sufficient number of cars to meet all demands. The fourth section inflicts heavy damaces for violations of the fifth section: exempts companies having special charters for the transportation of coal only from the bili.

ing special charters for the transportation of coal only from the bill.

The bill was passed through the Committee of the Whole without a word of amendment or opposition, but objections were made to suspending the rules for the second reading. Mr. Hall said the bill could not reach the Reading road, because it was chartered five years before the constitution was amended giving the Legislature the power to revoke or alter charters of corporations. After a long discussion the bill went over for a week.

Governor Randelph's Arbitration Refused by

TAMAQUA, Pa., March 9, 1871. John Parker, editor of the Anthracite Monttor, informed a HERALD reporter this afternoon that Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, could not be accepted as an arbitrator by the miners, on account

of the mining operations in which he has money invested.

Parker further says the miners will accept any man as a mediator, or that the operators may offer, provided he is not interested in coal mining. The miners claim that any one interested in mining would become biased on the side of the operators.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON. D. C., March 9-4:35 P. M. Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twentyfour Hours.

The lower barometer which was yesterday central over Iowa and Missouri, after extending its influence with high winds to the Gulf, has travelled due northward and now covers Lake Superior.

High southerly winds and gales have been expe rienced from the Gulf northward, with heavy rain in the Gulf States, and light rains and snows on the

The pressure has somewhat recovered on the Guif and South Atlantic.

It has remained nearly stationery on the Middle and East Atlantic, with cloudy and threatening weather.

A special offshoot from the low pressure in Mis souri passed westward into West Virginia and is now pursuing a northeasterly course along the Atlantic coast, with all the characteristics of a feeble tornado. Probabilities.

Fair weather is indicated for the Gulf and South Atlantic States on Friday; fresh winds on the Middle and East Atlantic and lower lakes, and brisk winds on the upper lakes.

DISTORY OF CREATION.

Lecture by Professor Doremus at the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

A large and intelligent audience, attracted by the widespread knowledge of the ability of Dr. Doremus, attended the first of a course of lectures on the "Agreement between the Mosaic and Scientific Accounts of the History of Creation," derivered at the Tabernacle, Rev. Mr. De Witt C. Tailmage's novel church edifice in Schemerhorn street, Brooklyn. Dr. Doremus, in commencing, said :- I do not, with the atheist, believe there is no God because he has not in person revealed hunself to me. The astronomer sees God in each planet that he views; why, therefore, may not the chemist discover him in the smallest of atoms and most imponderable of forces? The not the chemist discover Him in the smallest of atoms and most imponderable of forces? The astronomer argued from his knowledge of the present occurrences in the planets of the past experience by this Earth of the same phenomena. Herschel had conceived that the "milky way" was a congregation of nebulse, and a great French physicist had shown how that theory might be correct. Yet within ten years it had been shown that this was but vapor. Surely, then, he (the lecturer) might from his knowledge of matter and forces and the above fact conceive the earth to have been at one time but vapor. In pursuing the proof of this theory he showed the manner of the earth's solidineation and performed many experiments with carbon. He showed how it might be liquified, compressed and solidined, and how that in the occurrence of these are discovered, in a small way, the causes of the results that we now perceive perfected on our Earth and slowly becoming so in the other planets. All this, he declared, was in perfect accord with the Biblical statements.

THE LAWVERS' TRADE.

Probably Another Shyster for Judge Bedford-A Man's Property Auctioned Of Without Consent. Last week John G. Figuera, who keeps a saloon

at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Thirty-sixth street, applied to Justice Coulter for a warrant for the arrest of one James Ryan, a laborer, residing at No. 21 Broome street, and a lawyer named John L. Lindsey, who keeps an office at No. 289 Green wich street, and has his residence at the corner of Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. The nature of the complainant's story was as follows:-He testified that on the 23th of January last Ryan, with a party of men and an auctioneer named William Ab. bott, of No. 6 City Hall place, came to his place of business, No. 651 West Forty-second street, a restaurant, during his absence, and, without his knowledge or consent, sold by anction everything that he could find of any value in the place to different persons. Lindsey he charges with having been an accessory, after the fact, to the stealing of his furniture and other property, which were of considerable value. He further swore that neither Ryan nor Lindsey had any claim against him whatever.

Abbott, the auctioneer, swore that Ryan had employed him to sell out the contents of this place, and that Lindsey had informed him that Ryan was a client of his and that this auction sale of Figuera's place was to take place to pay the amount of a judgment or lawsuit which Ryan had obtained against Figuera. The latter's bartender and two or three others were also sworn and had their testimony committed to writing. A warrant for the apprehension of Ryan and Lindsey was then issued and given for execution to officer Natrne, of the court squad, who arrested Ryan on Wednesday and Lindsey yesterday. Ryan is now locked up, awniting an examination, but Lindsey was allowed to go on his parole by Justice Bixby. business, No. 651 West Forty-second street, a res-

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. M. K. Odlum Before a Brooklyn Au-

dience.
Mrs. M. K. Odium, of Vineland, N. J., appeared last evening, for the first time, before a Brooklyn audience, in Cosmopolitan Hall, Grand and Seventh audience, in Cosmopolitan main, Grand and Seventa streets, E. D. The audience was large and more than ordinarily intellectual in appearance. They were brought together by the announcement that Mrs. Odium would give them THREE REASONS WHY WOMEN SHOULD NOT VOTE. Instead of these, however, the lady gave them nearly three hundred reasons, and all were received approvingly, particularly by the ladies, who con-stituted the bulk of the audience.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A bill has been reported in the Massachusetts Legislature to consolidate the cities of Beston, Charlestown and Somerwille under one municipality, should the act be approved by a vote of the citizens.

a vote of the citizens.

William McRay, a not orious highwayman and the most desperate ruffian ever in Utah, confined in prison at Sail Lake City on charge of robbing the mail, made his escape general yand is again at large.

The extensive cooperage shop of Rebinson & Riley, in Alleghang City, Pla., was entirely burned this atternoon. The loss is about \$46,000. Over 100 workmen are thrown out of

employment.

Patrick Burns and William Bannister, miners, were smothered by gas Weenesday night, while at work in the mines of the Tunnel colliery, near Askland, Fa. They were both men of family and members of the Migers' Union. The bodie have not vei been recorded

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Camp in Uproar.

Senator Sumner to be Ousted from the Foreign Relations Committee.

Prominent Senators Backing Sumner.

Organization of Senate Standing Committees.

Presidential Solicitude for the Protection of Southern Loyalists.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871. Exciting Scene in the Republican Caucus-Mr. Summer Removed from the Foreign Relations Committee-Prominent Senators Protest Against the Action of the Com

The excitement in all circles at the Capitol to-day was the action of the republican Senatorial caucus in removing Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was known last night that the special committiee to revise the Senate committees had reconstructed the Foreign Relations Committee, leaving Mr. Sumner out in the cold. When the caucus met this morning it was not supposed that the report of the special committee would be adopted. Mr. Sumner himself was present. As soon as his name was mentioned as chairman of the new Committee on Elections and Privileges, he arose and said:-"Mr. Chairman, I must lecline any service upon a new committee. I have spent over twenty years in the Senate, and it is now too late for me to enter upon any new line of committee work. I have served for twelve years upon the Committee on Foreign Relations, the last ten years of which I have been its chairman. I appeal to any man who has ever served with me if I have not earnestly sought to do my duty to my State and to the whole country."

After again notifying the caucus that he would not serve upon the committee to which he had been assigned, Mr. Sumner took his hat and left the caucus. He refused to enter it again, and the remainder of the deliberations were carried on in his absence. The debate continued until twelve o'clock, when the cancus adjourned on account of the assembling of the Senate.

The Senate did not remain in session for over half an hour, and as soon as it adjourned the republicans went into caucus again. Senator Howe, a member of the special committee, defended their action in displacing Mr. Sumner. He said t was a matter of necessity. The relations between Mr. Sumner and the President and the Secretary of State were such that they could not hold official intercourse. The committee had, therefore, put General Cameron at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Wilson regarded the whole proceeding as unwise and impolitic. He charged, directly, that the cause of the removal of Sumner was his opposition to the St. Domingo business. There could, he said, be no other tangible cause. fact that Sunner disagreed with the The President on matters of public policy, and that he and the Secretary of State were not on personal good terms, was too flimsy an excuse. The country would not sustain his removal on these grounds. Hs did not believe the masses of the republican party would sustain it on any grounds that could be put forth by the caucus. Mr. Sumner had been in the Senate for nearly twenty years. He stood at the head of this committee half that time, and had been sustained by his party in nearly all his measures of foreign policy. He was known and respected abroad as well as at home. He had the confidence of his party, and it would not do to disgrace him.
Schurz deprecated the action of the com-

mittee. He did not understand what right the President and the Secretary of State had to dictate to the Senate the formation of its committees. If this assumed right was admitted the independence of the Senate was gone. No chairman of a committee was sale, how-Secretary of the Treasury took a dislike to the chairman of the Committee on Finance he might come to the Senate and, with the precedent which the caucus proposed to make, demand his removal. Schurz scouted the reasons given by the special committee for the removal of Sumner. Every one in the caucus knew, and the country would understand, that he was removed because of his opposition to St. Domingo. There was no use in disguising this; it was too plain. The acquisition of St. Domingo was not a party issue. there were, nowever, members of the republican party in both houses of Congress who opposed it. There were undoubted republicans all over the country who thought it unwise. Mr. Sumner had done nothing against the party. He stood for twenty years as one of its acknowledged leaders, and now it was proposed to disgrace him, simply because he presumed to differ with the President on this ques-

Senator Edmunds made a bitter speech against Summer and in favor of his removal. He did not, however, advance any new ideas on the subject, but simply reiterated what had been stated by Senator Howe. Senator Logan made a strong speech in support of Sumner. He denounced the attempt of the President to dictate the formation of the Senate committees and paid a high compliment to the services of Mr. Sumner.

At length Senator Wilson moved to recommit the

report to the committee, with instructions to allow the Committee on Foreign Relations to remain un disturbed. The following is the vote on this

motion:—
YEAS—Senators Gilbert, Trumbull, Robertson, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Wilson, Wright, Windom, Ferry of Connecticut, Schurz, Cragin, Fenton, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Spencer, Caidwell, Hitchcock, Corbett and Boreman—2!.

NAYS—Senators Harlan, Pratt, Kellogg, Cole, Osborn, Pomeroy, Hamlin, Chandler, Ferry of Michigan, Nye, Freilinghuysen, Conkling, Pool, Scott, Sawyer, Howe, Carpenter, Stewart, West, Lewis, Morton, Brownlow, Edmunds, Ramsay, Ames and Hamilton of Texas—26.

This decided the question of deposing Sumner. After the announcement of the vote several of Mr. Summer's friends left the caucus, and the report of he committee was soon after adopted without a division. Mr. Sumner seems to take the matter quite philosophically. He received a large number of telegrams to-night from preminent republicans in different parts of the country, denouncing the action of the caucus. The report of the committee will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Wilson will object to its present consideration and it will go over for a day. When it does come up for consideration Wilson, Schurz, Logan and others will have something to say about it in open Senate. Standing Committees of the Senate.

The list of committees, as adopted in the republi-can caucus to-day, is as follows, and will be formally presented and voted on in the Senate to-morrow:

On Fordion Relations—Mesers. Cameron, chairman;
Harian, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Haminn and Casseriy.
On Faivilloes And Electrons—Mesers. Summer, chairman;
On Fixed Morton, Rice, Hamilin, Hill and Thurman.
On Fixed Morton, Rice, Hamilin, Hill and Thurman.
On Fixed Morton, Rice, Hamilin, Hill and Thurman;
Noriel Sewart, Morton, Rice, Hamilin, Hill and Thurman;
Sewart, Edmunds, Windom, West and Stevenson.
On Schurzer.—Mesers. Cole, chairman; Sprague,
Sawyer, Edmunds, Windom, West and Stevenson.
On Onderson, Mesers.—Mesers. Hamilin, chairman; Robertson, Morton, Chairman; Corbett,
Kellor, Spencer, Buckinsham, Conking and Vickers.
On Aschafetthes—Mesers. Hamilin, chairman; Robertson, Aschafetthes—Mesers. Hamilin, chairman; Cameron,
Robertson, Tipton and Davis.
On Malkithithes—Mesers. Wilson, chairman;
On Multitank Affairs—Mesers. Wilson, chairman;
Cameron, Morton, Ames, Logan, West and Blair.
On Norton, Ames, Logan, West and Blair.
On Mollithes—Mesers. Trumbull, chairman; Edmunds,
Conking, Carpenter, Fred Inghusen, Pool and Thurman.
On Port Office Resers. Trumbull, chairman; Edmunds,
Conking, Carpenter, Fred Inghusen, Pool and Thurman.
On Port Office Resers. Trumbull, chairman; Pomeroy, Gibert, Cole, Flanagan, Ferry of Mich,
and Kelly.
On Perrical Lannes—Mesers. Pemeroy, chairman; Tipton, Osbern, Sprague, Windern, Logan and Casseriy.
On Pirivatic Lannes—Mesers. Pemeroy, chairman; Perry of Conn. 1 Sawyer, Sayard and Blair.
On Sunian Apparenter, Mesers, Pemeroy, Chairman; Perry of Conn. 1 Sawyer, Sayard and Blair.
On Perrical Sandan. presented and voted on in the Senate to-morrow:-

bett, Buckingham, Stewart, Freinghuysen, Hill and Davis of Ky. of Ky.

ON PENSIONS.—Mesars. Edmunds, chairman; Tipton,
Pratt, Browniow, Ferry of Mich.; West and bautisbury.

ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS—Mesars, Pool, chairman;
Browniow, Corbett, Cragin, and vacancy, to be filled with a

democrat.
ON CLAIMS—Messrs. Howe, chairman; Scott, Sprague.
Pratt, Boreman, Wright and Davis.
ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Messrs. Patterson, chairman; Sumner, Lowis, Spencer, Caidwell, Hitchcock and Victors.

chaltenan; Sunner, Lowis, Spencer, Caidwell, Hichcock and Vickers.

ON PATENTE—Messes, Ferry of Conn., chairman; Carpenter, Morrill of Me, Windom and Hamilton.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—Messes, Morrill of Vi., chairman; Trambull, Cole, Stockton and Hamilton.

ON TERRITORIES—Messes, Nye, chairman; Cragin, Schurz, Boreman, Hill, Hichcock and Cooper.

ON THE LACITIC RAILWAY—Messes, Stewart, chairman; Ranusey, Wilson, Harlan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Blair and Kelly.

ON MINES AND MINING—Messes, Rice, chairman; Chandler, Flangam, Lowis, Logan, Caldwell and Saulsbury.

ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS—Messes, Conking, chairman; Carpenter, Pool, Prait and Hamilton.

ON EDUCATION AND LABOR—Messes, Sawyer, chairman; Morrill of Vi., Flangam, Patterson and Blair.

ON CONTINCENT EXPENDES—Messes, Sewyer, chairman; Windom and Saulsbury.

ON PRINTING—Messes, Anthony, chairman; Howe and Casserly.

Luganty—Messes, Anthony, chairman; Howe and Sherman.

ON THE LIBRARY—Access, and the low and Sherman;
ON ENGHOSSED BILLE—Messrs. Buckingham, chairman;
Ames and Davis.
ON THE REVISION OF THE RULES—Messrs. Pomeroy,
chairman; Edmunds and Bayard.
ON POLITICAL DIRABILITIES—Messrs. Robertson, chairman; Boreman, Ames, Gilbert, Vickers and Stevenson.
ON THE LEVERS OF THE MISSISSIPET RIVER—Messrs.
Kellogg, chairman; Trumbull, Schurz and Spencer, and one Kellogg, chairman; Trumbull, Schurz and Spencer, and one vacancy.
On THE Special Committee on Southern OutRAGES-Messrs. Scott, chairman; Wilson. Chandler, Rice,
Nye and Bayard.

Protection of Southern Loyalists. The republican members of the House held a caucus to-night, continuing three hours. A private letter from the President to Speaker Blaine was read, mend any course for the republicans to pursue, but suggests that some kind of measure be adopted for the protection of Southern loyalists, without going into further legislation. A general discussion took place on the subject, but no conclusion was attained and a committee was appointed, General Butler chairman, to report at an adjourned meeting to-

morrow night.

Transmission of Weather Reports. The Secretary of War has made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to transmit the reports of the observer sergeants of the Storm Signal corps until a definite contract can be made with the company for sending them at reduced rates. The chief signal officer is sanguine that with a few months' more experience he will be able to furnish reliable pregnostications of weather, adapted for the different localities. He has the assurance of shipowners on the lake coasts that his services have already been of the greates benefit to commerce, and when navigation opens this spring that they will rely upon the reports of the Storm Signal corps to guide them in sending their vessels on their trips to the different ports along the lake shore. National Bank Subscriptions to the New

Lonn. The Comptroller of the Currency has prepared a circular to the national banks stating that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive subscriptions for the new loan from the banks which have five-twenty bonds deposited in the Treasury as security for their circulating notes and accept such bonds in exchange for bonds of the new issue, and that in tieu of the cash payments of two per cent required from ordinary subscribers he will accept an order for the surrender of the five-twenty bonds upon the deposit of the new five per cent in their place. The Comp troller furnishes the forms and instructions nece

to come forward promptly and subscribe liberally to the new loan. Spanish and French Loans on the London Market.

sary to make these exchanges and urges the banks

From information received in this city it is ascer tained that a decree has been passed by the new government of Spain restoring the government monopoly on tobacco. Details are also given of a recent negotiation made by that gov-ernment, by which the Minister of Finance has borrowed two millions and a half of dollars in London for the nominal period of three months at one per cent a month, and has given as security for the loan hypothecated Treasury bonds, issued on the pleage of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, to the amount of over five million dollars. The Finance Minister is also in the market with \$100,000,000 of Treasury notes, bearing twelve per cent annual interest.

Another Indictment Against Congressman

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Christopher C. Bowen, late member of Congress from South Carolina, for bigamy in marrying S. Petigru King in August last, while Mrs. Francis Hicks Bowen, whom he is alleged to have married in 1852 was living in Augusta, Ga. The day for trial has not been fixed, though the case will come

up early during the present term of the court. Decrease of Internal Revenue Receipts. A comparative statement has been presented at he Internal Revenue office showing the receipts from the several sources of internal revenue for the first several months of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1870 and 1871, which give in the aggregate a decrease of about \$7,500,000.

Complementary Dinner to a New York Con-

gressman.

A complimentary dinner was given to Hon, William R. Roberts, member of Congress from New York, to-night by Major William L. Cole. There were present Senator Casserly, Representatives Farnando Wood, Roosevelt, Cox, Eldridge, Briggs, Kerr and other democratic members of Congress and invited guests. Speeches were made by various gentlemen.

Senator Logan and Washington Gorsip. Senator Logan and Washington Gorsip.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, March 9.]
Mrs. Grant was assisted in her reception, Tuesday, by the wife of General Logan, and as it is not a week since General Logan as good as said in the House that the President was interested in a stone quarry whence he wants material for a new State bepariment taken, Mrs. Logan's intimacy at the White House excites some surprise. But it is all right. Mrs. Logan is the managing partner of the firm. She has just got her husband elected Senator from Illinois, and it is quite proper that she should bring about, if she can, a state of feeling between General Grant and General Logan that will at least stop their "mistering" each other to the extent they now do.

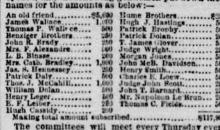
The NEW CATHEDRAL.

THE NEW CATHEORAL.

Subscriptions Flowing In-Nearly \$118,000

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the new cathedral fund was held last evening at the archepiscopal residence, Thirty-sixth street and Madison avenue, with Mr. William O'Brien in the

at the previous meetings \$100,500, of which there were paid in \$92,750. The subscription list was then



The committees will meet every Thursday even ing until the sum proposed—\$200,000—is secured.

MR. FIELD AND THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The Tribune of this morning, after refusing me

the privilege of a reply to Mr. F. C. Barlow, with the same freedom given to him for his attack, sums up the whole of his eight and a haif columns in an edi the whole of his eight and a half columns in an editorial, making ten separate charges against me. Every one of these charges is untrue, as might easily be shown by a detail of the facts if that were permitted. As for example, acts are attributed to me, which, if they occurred at all, took place when I was away 150 miles in the country, and had no more knowledge of then yourself. So I might go through the whole list showing the untrutnfulness of each statement. But as this is not allowed I content myself with saying, as I do here, that each one of these separate and distinct charges is, so far as I am concerned, a separate and distinct falseheed.

NEW YORE, March 9, 1871.

Lieutenant Commander silas W. Terry has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Severn. Ensigns James Franklin and ordered to the Severn. Ensigns James Franklin and Neison To Houston have been detached from signal duty and ordered to the Asiatic fleet. Lieutenant Commander Stephen A. McCarty has been detached from the Congress and ordered to the Tennessee, relieving Lieutenant Commander Cotton, who is ordered to the Congress.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

Grand State Dinner to the Members at the Executive Mansion.

Amicable Relations Being Cultivated Among the Juvenile Attaches.

Young Fish Gives a Party to Young Goderich.

The Universal Peace Society Astonishes the Britishers With a Proposition for General Disarmament.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871. The session of the Joint High Commission at the State Department to-day was protracted until after three o'clock. The weather was rather warm for this season of the year, and the British Commis sioners complained of the heat as being oppressive The Executive Mansion this evening was a scene of dazzling brilliancy, the occasion being

THE GRAND STATE DINNER in honor of the Joint High Commission. The table in the State dining hall was tastefully adorned, the finest flowers in the conservatory having been culled for the occasion and arranged in the most striking combination in the form of pyramids and bouquets. The mantels at either end of the room were decked with

THE AMERICAN COLORS, the centre of the table was occupied with the magnificent plateau extending nearly its whole length and from the sides of this glittering ornament sprung light arches entwined with japonicas and forming a floral bower, terminating in a bouquet artistically wrought of delicate sprays of miguoncites relieved by exotics of various hues.

THE NUMBER OF GUESTS

was thirty-six. At the plate of each guest was placed a bouquet fixed in a ground glass vase rest-ing on a silver pedestal. About the table were golden vases filled with heliotrope, japonicas and hlies, from which were pendant fern leaves and orange blossoms, the whole forming a design of Oriental beauty. The guests were seated at seven o'clock. The centre seat was occupied by the President, and on his right were Lady Thornton, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mrs. Fish, Professor Montague Bernard, ex-Senator Williams, Mrs. Delano and J. C. B. Davis, On the left of the President were Mrs. Colfax, Sir John A. Macdonald, General Schenck, Mrs. Boutwell, Secretary Belknap, Secretary Delano and Miss Chandler. Opposite the Prestdent was Mrs. Grant, and on her right Earl De Grey, Secretary Fish, Mrs. Williams, Sir Edward Thornton, Judge Hoar, Mrs. Davis and Secretary Robeson. On the lett of Mrs. Grant were Vice President Colfax, Lady Macdonald, Justice Nelson, Lord Tenterden, Mrs. Blaine, Secretary Boutwell and Miss Felt, a guest of the President's family.

THE SEATS AT THE END OF THE TAPLE, to the right of the President, were occupied by Miss Schenck, Speaker Blaine and Dr. Sharpe, and to the left by Attorney General Akerman, Mrs. Sharpe and Postmaster General Creswell. At first there was a aisposition on the part of the company to keep silent, but Secretary Fish, who is always in the best of humor about the festive board, entered into conversation with Earl de Grey, ingeniously contriving to make his right hand neighbor, Mrs. Williams, do

THE TALKING. The remainder were not backward in contributing their share to the general conversation. At half-

their share to the general conversation. At halfpast nine the ladies, with such of the gentlemen as
were not disposed to induige in
SMOKING,
repaired to the Blue Parlor, while Secretaries Fish,
Belknap and Delano, the Postmaster General and
Sir Stanord Northcote grouped together in the priyate dining room, engaged in lively conversation
until ten o'clock. Earl de Gray, who was attred in
with all the insignia of his rank, particularly attracted the attention of the ladies. The other members of the British Commission wore full evening
dress.

The Tollettes of the Ladies

dress,

THE TOILETTES OF THE LADIES
were elegant and elaborate. At half-past ten o'clock
the guests retired. As the one horse carriage containing Judge Hoar and Attorney General Akerman
was leaving the Executive Mansion the horse became unm nageable, and, but for the presence of
mind on the part of Mr. Hoar,

A SECTIOUS ACCIDENT
might have happened to both Mr. Akerman and him-

mind on the part of Mr. Hoar,

might have happened to both Mr. Aserman and himself. As it was they had a narrow escape; and,
preferring a walk home in the rain to the uncertainty of a safe conveyance, they both journeyed on
foot to their residence, on F street.

This evening Hamilton Fish, Jr., gave a dinner
party to Mr. D. Creamer, H. S. Northcote and Vizcount Goderich. The latter returned from his duck
nunting expedition in Maryland, having shot fourteen pairs of redheads during his absence.

To-morrow evening Secretary Fish will receive a
number of gentlemen, including the Commissioners.

THE PEACEATANY FRICE
people, who seem to regard the injuries Great
Britain inflicted on us during the rebellion and the
honor of America as secondary considerations, have
undertaken to communicate their sentiments to the
British members of the Joint High Commission.

The following letter has been forwarded to the
British members of the Commission here by the
Universal Pence Union of this country:—

To the Persibent and Members of the English
Council of the Joint High Commission.

Honored Friends and Members of the Council of the Joint High Commission

COUNCIL OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION:—

HONORED FRIENDS AND MESSENGERS OF PEACE—The
Universal Peace Union of America with more than ordinary
astisfaction velcome you to his country at this time. We
give you welcome for the high hope you bring of an early
and permanent settlement of all disturbing questions at issue between your government and ours, and because
your coming foreshows an era in the adjustment of
difficulties by peaceful mesna, and the establishment of an
international system of srbitation which, we trust, will
render war as impossible as it is unnecessary and deplorable.

May you be strengthened with the knowledge that the working classes here and elsewhere have given marked evidence of their approval, and that millions of
hearts bless the movement and await anxiously
it is solution. When he commendation for such
arrange the pomens of the proposal and t

Resolutions recommending disarmament to the Joint High Commission were adopted at a meeting of the Peace Society, Philadelphia, March 2. Personal Intelligence.

M. de Catacazy, the Russian Minister, arrived last evening at the Hoffman House. Lord and Lady Willoughby are solourning at the

Fifth Avenue Hotel. Baron Gauldree Boilleau, the French Minister to Lima, is among the arrivals at the Brevoort House, Mr. J. Grant, brother of the President, has put up

at the Aster House.
Ex-Senator Woodbridge, of Vermont, is staying at the Pifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Francis Lawley, of England, is at the Hoffman House. Mr. R. W. Daniels, Collector of Buffalo, is tempo-

rarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John A. Griswold, of Troy, has returned to his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Francis B. Hayes, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, is stopping at the Brevoort House. General O. L. Shephard, of the United States

Army, has taken quarters at the Astor House. General Poe, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House on a brief visit. OPENING OF NAVIGATION ON THE HUGSON.

ALBANY, March 9, 1871.

John Griebel, a child two and a half years of age ited at the residence of his parents, 149 First avenue, from the effects of scales received on Tuesday last by the upsetting upon him of a pot of boiling milk which stood on the stove. Corpner Schirmer held an inquest over the remains and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.